



NO MORE "FORDS" UNTIL AUGUST

Ford Motor Company has notified all dealers that no more orders will be accepted until August 1st; their entire output being sold up to that date.

We were lucky in getting two cars loaded this week and have one more car load due next week. This will be ALL for us until after the above date.

Trust all prospective buyers will take advantage of the immediate delivery we can make and save disappointment and delay later on.

JAMES AUTOMOBILE CO.
2612-14 Washington Avenue.
OGDEN, UTAH.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

NO MORE STEALING OF AUTOMOBILES

One of the most interesting bits of news pertaining to the automobile world that has been told for a number of years is the announcement that has just been made in automobile circles throughout the country that San Francisco is about to furnish the automobilists of all nations with an automobile thief alarm that actually prevents the theft of the car that is left standing at the curb or in the garage.

The new Perkins contrivance is an electrically operated mechanism, attachable to any type of motor car, motorcycle or motor boat, and so securely installed that no tampering can circumvent its purpose. Its operation consists in automatically "killing" the engine when the thief attempts to crank or start the motor, at the same time shutting off the flow of gasoline, starting a 48-hour alarm gong and a powerful claxon, and "shorts" the electric circuit. No thief can outwit this combination of circumstances against his cunning, and the device is so cleverly installed that no thief can reach its parts in order to make it useless without first taking the entire front of the motor car to pieces, something that the thief can not do.

Various kinds and classes of thief protecting devices have been tried, without success. Wheels have been locked, only that the owner might learn of his sorrow, that the determined thief had only to give the wheel shaft a strong enough wrench to break the locking chain. Sparking equipment has been put under lock control, only for the thief to become skilful with wire nails and hairpins and thus rendering the spark plug lock an impracticable ornament. Wheels have been fastened with chains, but the joy rider has recklessly started the car with such force that either the wheel spokes or the chain must give way, and when the spokes give way there is a heavy repair bill due, or when the chain gives way there is a car gone. Either way the owner suffers, and his burglar device has proven faulty.

Many contrivances have been invented that seemed the last word in thief protection, but invariably the thief has found a way to outwit the inventor. It is a very small, simple and compact device, operated with a specially made Yale safety deposit vault key that can not be duplicated. The lock is built into the dash of the car, close to the starter and the spark plug. By arrangement with the Yale lock makers the type of lock and key was designed to prevent any duplication of keys or picking of the lock. But one key to each lock is obtainable.

A system of registration is being adopted which prevents any person other than the motor car owner from obtaining a key to the registered lock. This key remains in the owner's pocket, as the device is locked both when the car is "open," and when it is "protected." When the driver steps down from his car, at

the curb or in the garage, he turns the lock and pockets his key. It is then impossible to start the engine until the alarm is thrown off, by unlocking the device. If the engine is cranked, or the starter manipulated the engine gives but one "shot," then dies. At the same time a gong, hidden under the motor, is started ringing, and a powerful claxon sends its strident note of warning to the owner's ears. The gasoline has been shut off, and can not be started flowing until the safety device is unlocked. The thief can not forestall the contrivance by tampering with the wires which carry its electric current. The wires are not only secreted in the interior of the motor hood, but they are incased in chilled steel packets, which can not be cut save with the aid of a vice and a blow pipe. Should a thief prepare himself with a vice and blow pipe, and succeed in cutting through the casings to the wires, the mere cutting of the wires throws the mechanism of the motor equipment out of order, and puts the car out of commission until the repair man and his tools have been called in.

Safe From Fires.
The device is adjustable, so that in case of fire in a garage, the car can be run out of the garage for one half block on the power supplied by the alarm device itself. The gong will ring and the claxon sound until the owner responds to the call and releases the lock. This quality makes it possible for the owner to leave the car in the care of his chauffeur, still protecting himself against his employee's stolen joy riding propensities.

ROADS ARE WORST IN THE WORLD

E. P. Brinegar has made a deep study of the problem of good roads and his discussion of this important subject provides much food for thought. Recently in discussing the question he said:

"The United States has made wonderful improvements in its road systems in the last few years. Most of these improvements have been local. There has been no widespread development of good roads and a national system of highways is still a matter which is only vaguely discussed. For such work as has been done I think great credit is due automobile owners."

"The big factor in developing better roads today is the automobile. This is a new factor and it is a factor of peace. Through the demands of the automobile and its owners, we secure the same road improvements which in the past were secured only through the necessity of better transportation facilities for armies."

"Previous to the coming of the automobile, our activities as travelers were comparatively limited. We used the waterways and the railways, but we did little overland touring. The farmer living a few miles outside a commercial center did some hauling to his market. In some instances the farmer built good roads, but they extended only to the nearest business center. The great California gold rush of the forties might have brought good roads if it had not been such a hurried movement. As a matter of fact, it did nothing but mark out trails which may ultimately become national highways."

"It has remained for the automobile to show the people of this country the necessity for good roads. The automobile has more than trebled the radius of our touring activities. The farmer who, only a few years ago, considered four or five miles a long haul for his product, is hauling now of a 20 or 25 mile run by motor car. In the use of motor cars we have discovered that good roads reduce the cost of motor travel. This is a lesson we might never have learned. It is a lesson we would not have learned for many years, at least, except for the fact that it is possible to compute the exact cost of maintenance of a motor car. With these facts as applied to automobiles before us, we have begun to give serious thought to the cost of hauling for all types of vehicles. If good roads make such a vast difference in the cost of motor travel, certainly they make a proportionate difference in the cost of horse travel."

"And so we are experiencing a gradual awakening and the good roads agitation is getting steadily into all parts of the country."

"At the present time the United States has the worst roads of any civilized country. The cost of hauling over our country roads averages 23 cents a ton to the mile. In European countries it is less than 10 cents a ton per mile. In some roads going into London, where motor trucks are used,

it is less than 4 cents per mile. If the wagon freight bill of this country could be cut in half it would mean a saving to the people of \$250,000,000 a year. Nothing but good roads can accomplish this saving."

EUROPEAN AUTO MAKERS JEALOUS

"Naturally, it takes distance to lend perspective, and my trip abroad has enabled me to look at the automobile industry in the United States from an entirely different point of view to that possible to one at home and constantly involved in the details," says John N. Willis.

"I have gained an insight as to the conditions in Europe as they apply to automobiles that is impossible without a somewhat lengthy trip and close personal investigation. I have discovered somewhat the feeling—perhaps it might be termed the continental feeling—against American products in general and automobiles in particular, so much so, that were I to receive no other benefit from my travels I can so plan our foreign business that apart from an instructive value its material value will more or less compensate for the time taken in the investigation."

"I look upon the spirit among the manufacturers in continental Europe as largely one of jealousy. They are not accustomed to moving, as we move, or employing machinery as we employ it, and when they learn of the wages paid to our employees they are simply staggered."

"While they have many things from a mechanical standpoint that we have not, they lack, in my opinion, what we consider the strongest feature in our own factories, and that is the personal interest evidenced by every man employed there. In Europe the workmen are automatons, who work at a speed that would be a joke in this country."

"All Europe is somewhat jubilant over the proposed new tariff. While I did not have time to discuss many of its features except that which concerned my own business, European manufacturers are almost unanimous in the belief that if the proposed schedule as it applies to automobiles goes into effect that it will open a market to them hitherto beyond their dreams."

"There is an immense field abroad for American cars, as no manufacturer has ever attempted the quantity production such as we and one or two others have. Our cars are lighter and being made for American roads will last indefinitely upon the European roads, which subject them to only a fraction of the wear they encounter here."

LIGHT SHOULD BE DIRECTED

Shades are to a lamp what a nozzle is to a hose, and a large blaze of brilliant light is not always good illumination. A room may easily have too much light, as well as too little, and still be poorly lighted.

The secret of good illumination is to use as little light as possible, but to direct it where it is most needed. Objects are made visible to us by the light reflected from their surfaces, not by the amount coming directly from the lamp. It is important that the light from the lamp be prevented from falling directly upon the eyes and at the same time it should be directed to the object to be illuminated. These results can be brought about

by the use of suitable shades or reflectors.

If one is reading, and an unshaded electric light is suspended somewhere between the eye and the printed page, the light coming from the lamp will be so much more intense than that which is reflected from the page that the latter will appear indistinct, to say nothing of the eye strain caused by the direct rays of the lamp. If, however, the light source is shaded so that its direct rays do not fall upon the eyes of the reader, but are directed upon the reading matter, the reading will be made much easier and excessive eye strain eliminated.

The above example has a general application in the illumination of rooms or offices. No lamp should be hung in the ordinary line of vision unless it is covered by a globe or reflector; that is, it must not be necessary for a person to look past an unshaded bare lamp to see objects of interest about the room. The intense rays of a bare lamp not only interfere with the vision of the observer, but produce a strain on the eyes that is exceedingly tiring to occupants of the room.

In addition to protecting the eyes, and thereby aiding vision, reflectors increase the amount of useful light obtained from a lamp. The ordinary incandescent lamp when used without a reflector gives out a great deal of light in upward and horizontal directions; all this light, except that which is reflected downward by the lower walls and ceiling, is useless, for it is generally in the lower portion of the room that the light is to be used. Good reflectors not only reflect the light downward, but reflect it in such a manner that it is directed upon the objects it is desired to illuminate.

In all cases, except those in which some special decorative scheme is being followed, illuminating engineers of authority insist upon the use of reflectors with metal filament electric lamps.

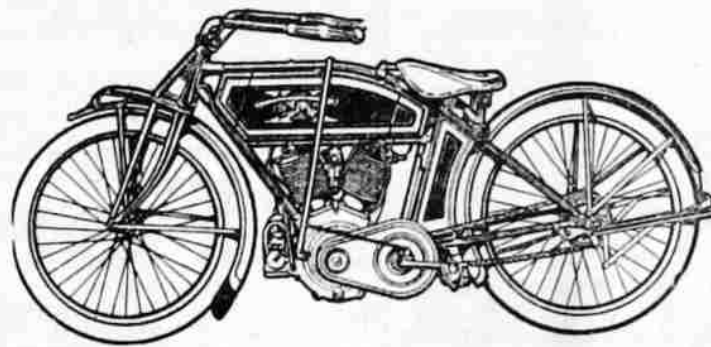
LADY ALLENDALE WOMAN OF MOODS

Her legion of friends appear to have suddenly discovered that Lady Allendale is a woman of moods and that her powers of concentration are not quite what they were supposed to be. One of the "Three Graces"—as the daughters of Michael P. Grace were known in New York—Lady Allendale blossomed into a political hostess with a suddenness that astonished London's smart society.

With her friend and compatriot, Lady Granard, she set a new fashion in afternoon teas where women of identical political views met and discussed current political topics. She was one of the pillars of the campaign in favor of extending the provisions of the national insurance act to domestic servants, when she found many of her personal friends in the opposite camp denouncing Lloyd George with unprecedented bitterness. Later her political enthusiasm has undergone a complete change and she is no longer the conspicuous figure she was in what was considered to be congenial associations. She appears to have become completely ruralized and spends most of her time at her country residence in Leicestershire, where she has the happy facility for cultivating the friendship and popularity of her husband's tenants. Picnically sees very little of her in these latter days.

Union men have a tremendous weapon to use in support of their fellow workmen if they will but use it, and that is the demand for the label which is more powerful than the boycott.

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PEACE DESIRABLE, WAR A NECESSITY

A Vexed Question Viewed From a New Angle by Pastor Russell.

Peace Impossible Except Upon Certain Conditions—If War Has Brought Dire Evil, It Should Be Credited Also as the Basis of the World's Progress. The Teachings of Jesus Not Applicable to the World, but Only to His Specially Followed—Conflicts Must Continue as Long as Sin Continues to Reign—Only Messiah's Kingdom Will Cause Wars to Cease to the Ends of the Earth.



PASTOR RUSSELL

Washington, D. C., May 28.—Pastor Russell, addressing the Washington Temple Convention, made some statements which seemed startling, yet reasonable. His arguments quite upset some popular theories, yet seemed so rational as to be convincing. His text was: "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth. . . . Be still, and know that I am God."—Psalm 46:9, 10.

The Pastor declared that no one could be more averse to war, on general principles, than himself—that he was an extremist in his sentiment for peace. Yet he could not close his eyes to the facts of history—that practically every blessing has come to the world through war. Where would America be today, had there been no War of Independence? Where would the nations of Europe be today, if they had not fought to maintain their national liberties? Where would a refusal to fight land every nation in less than a year?

There is no conflict between this common-sense view and the teachings of our Master, said Pastor Russell. Our Master was not addressing nations, but individuals, when He directed that whoever is smitten on one cheek should turn the other, and be non-resistant. Jesus' instructions were intended for his followers, who were to come out from the world, and be separate—a new nation, a holy people.

The Beatitudes Not For Nations.
When Jesus said, "Blessed are the peacemakers," He was addressing a special class of individuals—those who would become His disciples by a full renunciation of all earthly interests. The Redeemer's declaration respecting nations was the very reverse of this. He declared, "Nation shall rise against nation, and there shall be wars."

"I fear that I shall be misunderstood," said the Pastor, "but there is so much confusion upon the subject that the truth needs to be stated plainly. And I know of no place more appropriate for its statement than in the capital of the most peace-loving nation on earth—except China."

War is not a disease, but merely a symptom of disease in the body politic. So long as the disease continues, war is bound to continue. Need I say that the disease is sin? Sin and war are inseparable. There are only two ways of inhibiting war:

(1) By converting the nations from a condition of hardness of heart, selfishness, sin, to a condition of righteousness, tenderness of heart, generosity; (2) By establishing a government not swayed by sin, to control affairs by superior strength. This proposition is not debatable. Its basic facts are, the Pastor claimed, as sure as mathematics. He cited Scriptures corroborating his position, and showing that sin, selfishness, is continually on the warpath, politically, socially or financially.

The Pastor included in the great warfare all social, political and financial disturbances. These are battles in which the shrewd minds, as a rule, conquer. Instead of wars ceasing, we see new conflicts from new quarters. LABOR, having organized, develops strength daily. It is professionally training for a great conflict, and declares that its warfare against oppressors of every kind is only commencing.

Moreover, for years our great colleges have been undermining faith in the inspiration of the Bible, and their influence has extended finally to the masses. These are now declaring their doubts respecting a future life, and their determination to grasp at the earliest possible moment the opportunities of the present life, and share the luxuries of the rich. If their program be half carried out, it means a "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."—Daniel 12:1.

Never was the world more strife-torn than at present, never more alert for self-gratification. Discontent is goading mankind onward with increasing speed to the greatest of all conflicts.

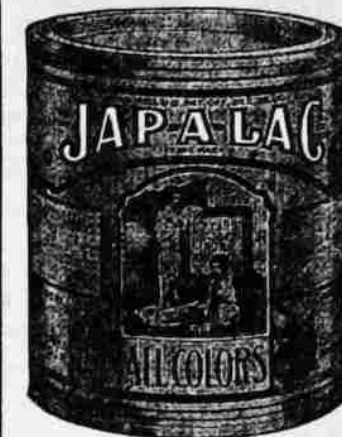
What Is the Remedy?

The Pastor explained that the Scriptures show that the time of trouble looming up before mankind will be so terrible that the world will have its fill. Thenceforth, under the guidance of Messiah's new administration, the spirit of a sound mind will gradually come to mankind as a whole, and proportionately they will turn to Messiah's Kingdom in loyal obedience, declaring, as says the Prophet, "Lo, this is our God; we will wait for Him; He will save us." Rich and poor of every nation will gradually be made aware of the changed conditions, and all lovers of righteousness will rejoice.

The state of Illinois recently opened to the public its new school for the study and prevention of occupational diseases and industrial accidents. This "school" is part of the new headquarters of the state factory inspector. It comes into existence by virtue of the health, safety and comfort act, which requires the state factory inspector to compel the installation of health and safety devices.

How Does Your Furniture Look?

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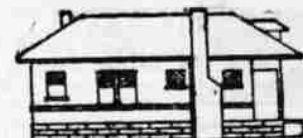
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COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Should the county superintendent of schools be a judge, a sheriff, a political officeholder or just an educator who knows his business and gives his whole attention to the schools? He is or has been all of these in different parts of the United States. In Texas it is the county judge who serves in many of the counties as ex-officio superintendent of schools, and in at least one state the sheriff used to hold the office. But Texas expects soon to have real county superintendents in all the counties that are still without them, according to information received at the United States bureau of education.

The new Texas plan is based on the urgent needs of the state's rural schools. Texas has three quarters of a million rural school children. Efficient county supervision is a prime requisite for efficient rural schools, and Texas proposes to maintain efficient rural schools. She is endeavoring to relieve her county judges, who make no claim to expert knowledge of rural school supervision, of their duties as county superintendents of school and to select real superintendents whose first claim to the position is professional training and ability.

Not only does Texas desire to have regular county superintendents in charge of all the schools in place of county judges, but she aims to make sure that the superintendents will not be political nominees. The proposed plan puts the selection of the county superintendent in the hands of the county board of education to the end that this officer, like his city colleague, may be chosen for educational fitness rather than for political expediency. The whole idea is to make the county superintendent, as he is in many states and as he ought to be wherever the office exists, a professionally trained school expert.

There are probably few cases where the important work of school supervision is assigned to a county judge or a sheriff, but there are still very many localities where the Texas ideal of a professionally trained county superintendent, free from political ties, is not yet realized. Educators everywhere believe that adequate supervision by expert county superintendents is so essential in the upbuilding of the rural schools that the office of county superintendent should be wholly professional and not political.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

(Told in Rhyme by P. A. Getz.)
Mong sages wise and otherwise
There is much cogitation
To solve the e'er increasing cost of
Living in this nation.

Even Mexico and Europe too,
The South Sea Isles and Asia,
All tell there is a rising cost
To life that would amaze you.

No doubt that crops are very large,
Increase in barley, wheat and corn;
Oats, rye potatoes all abound,
With butter, eggs and cheese to burn.

Meat's never been so plentiful,
Enough to feed each hungry mouth;
There's fruit enough to go around,
In rainy seasons or in drought.

Yet hunger's plaint goes higher, higher,
It rends the heavens each day;
For wages are not near enough
The food for hungry mouths to pay.

Where is the giant maw that takes
This wondrous surplus food?
Cold storage plants in every town
May everywhere be viewed.

This hydra-headed monster doth,
With ever present greed,
Absorb the wondrous wealth of stores,
That we our children cannot feed.

Absorb the wondrous wealth of stores,
That we our children cannot feed.

When milk and butter, cheese and eggs,
Or even fruit delicious,
Abound in every clime and land,
Cold storage claims the surplus.

The system of release is such,
That markets e'er are glutted;
So prices e'er are held aloft,
However much is gathered.

The trick, I ween, was fully learned
In Africa's diamond mines,
Whose precious gems are stored away
In safe and sure confines.

Until the market calls for more
At fixed and princely prices,
So that no glut can ever mar,
The profits of those prices.

If Storage Plants be made give up,
In reasonable ratio,
The food which they withhold from us,
The hungry need not plead so.

What worth to man God's promise that,
(In Holy Writ 'tis given)
"Seed time and harvest time shall not fail,"
If fruits are spoiled—not eaten?

Yet those who hold for higher price
Say, "What's the use of grieving
O'er all that's burned with rubbish base
While prices keep a-soaring?"

If they'd but loose this untold wealth
Of crops unprecedented,
Then prices would adjust themselves
By law man's not invented.

Now what's the use of beating round
The bush to find the reason
In stock exchange and Wall street,
Too
As does great Thomas Lawson?

He'll never find upon the "Street"
Enough to prove to mother
Why she must pay an unfair price
For fruits and eggs and butter.

His dissertation is too grave,
Too much of economic lore,
For mother knows that she must pay
Much more for food that e'er before.

She knows just one grave law for sure;
That is "Demand—Supply," which,
If left alone, will regulate
The price for poor and rich.

Steel rails may rise, or they may fall,
And copper be unsteady,
Amalgamated up or down,
E'en railroad bonds be wobbly.

"The Wall street game does little bear
Upon the daily problem
Of making wages cover well
The task so hard and solemn.

Jim Hill by epigram has tried
To tell us what's the trouble;
But his condensed wit has failed
To show why prices double.

He said, "Our high living cost
Is the cost of living high."
Now, wouldn't that poor mother jar,
While her babes for food do cry?

Such philosophic epigram
Would rouse a sorry humor
In German women, thousands strong,
Who broke in on the butcher.

Perhaps, Alas! e'er very long,
The burglar cracks Cold Storage,
Where food is held away from us
For costs that bring the mortgage.

Cannot some wise statesman, though
Lest we forget the message,
Devise a law, without a flaw,
To get food out of storage?

Just let it come more free and bold
Than needs at once demand,
And you will find in every home
Contented, happy parent.



YOU ARE OFF THE TRACK

when you decide that though your auto doesn't act exactly right, the trouble is too insignificant to have it attended to. Little troubles in an auto are very apt to develop into big ones with disastrous suddenness. Better have us fix the little ones in order to prevent the big ones.

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